Amngemente

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2 8:15 Sporting Life.
AMERICAN THEATRE 2 8:15 Adda
RIJOU THEATRE 2 8:15 The Marquis of Michigan.
RROARWAY THEATRE 2 8:15 The Little Corporal. CASINO-2-S-Grand Opera DALYS THEATRE-2-S.10-A Runaway Girl EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-Batograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE 2 8:20 The Lists.

FIFT'S AVENUE THEATRE 2:30 8:15 The Rivals.

GARDEN THEATRE 2 7:45 Cyrano de Bergere.

GARDICK THEATRE 2 8:15 A Day and a Night.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE 2 8 Going to the Races.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2:16 8:20 Way Down Dathers.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 2 8:15 Hotel Top IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2-8:15-The Golden Horse-KEITH S-Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-2-8:10—The Christian.
KOSTER & HALVS-2:16-8-10 Gotham.
LYCELM THEATRE-2-8:30—The Adventure of Lady MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-A Brace of

on square garden-10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. HILL THEATRE-2-8:15-Mr. Barnes of New York
PASTOR'S -12 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

BAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2-S. Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—2-S.15—The Fortune Teller.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—2-S.15—The Fortune Teller.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2-S-The Sign of the Cross.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. G. SELLEW.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Atlantic transport steamer Mohegan, from London for New-York, went mohegan, from London for New-York, went ashore off the Lizard, with 50 passengers and of 150 on board; great loss of life is

The Joint Peace Commission as tore off the Lizard, a crew of 150 on board; great loss of life is reported. — The Joint Peace Commission held another session in Paris; the reply of the American Commission to the Spanish presentation regarding the Cuban debt was read and discussed. — It was announced in Paris that a military plot to overthrow the French Government had been discovered. — Nine Italian Anarchists were arrested in Alexandria, Egypt, suspected of plotting to kill the Emperor of Germany on his visit to Jerusalem. — Tod Sloan rode the winner in three races at the Newmarket Meeting, including the race for the Middle Park Plate. — The railway men in France refused to obey the orders of the union committee to strike. — A messenger men in France feruses to strike. — A messenger is proceeding down the Nile bearing a report from Major Marchand to the French Government. — The Cragin syndicate is seeking to secure a charter from Nicaragua to build the interoceanic caral. — The funeral of Queen Louise of Denmark was held in Copenhagen.

DOMESTIC .- President McKinley reached St Louis, and spoke before a large audience in the Colliseum. —— Dr. Louis L. Seaman, surgeon of the 1st Volunteer Engineers, and Lleutenant Hill, of the Navy, testified before the War Department Investigating Commission. —— Surgeou-General Wyman started for the South to inspect the work Jone in fighting vellow fever. —— Theodore Roosevelt called on Governor Black at Albany, and visited the Rensselaer County Fair. —— Lovell H. Jerome filed with the Serretary of State a protest against the Louis, and spoke before a large audie County Fair. Lovell H. Jerome filed with the Secretary of State a protest against the legality of the Cilizens I bion ticket with the name of Theodore Rossevelt at the head. — Discussion of Dr. Huntington's proposition for church unity was continued in the Episcopai Convention in Washington.—— A Corone jury investigated the deaths caused by strike of the miners at Virden, Ill.—— Her rains are said to have caused many cases typhoid fever among troops at Sullivan's Island. There was a hearing in Poughkeepin the case of Helen Leighton against Hiram Maxim for non-support.

any matter in court. But that is only begging the question. He cannot separate his personal-

CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower. = = Winners at Morris Park: Swiftness, Kinnikinnic, Strangest, Sailor King, Golden Days. Lady Lindsay. Roosevelt addressed colored Republicans at the Arrange eting of the Board of Estimate, held to con sider applications of public libraries for aid from the city funds, expressed some of his ideas on those institutions.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: cooler. The temperature yesterday. High-66 degrees; lowest, 57 degrees; average. est, on degrees.

WORK AHEAD Colonel Roosevelt will start on a speechmakdoubtless arouse great enthusiasm by his magnetic presence and his frank and manly words. Probably nothing that anybody else can do fer Republican success will be worth as much in any community as Colonel Roosevelt's own presence for wherever he goes he puts detraction. to flight and earries conviction to the voters that, though he is running for office, and therefore, of course, to be suspected, he is the same independent, intelligent, courageous man they knew him to be years ago, a man of such force of character and absolute honesty that he can be trusted to administer the State government as a patriot rather than a partisan, and correct abuses, whether due to Republican or Democratic office-holders, with the same fearless zeal that he displayed at every stage of his public career, no matter what effect his obedience to conscience promised to have on his own or his party's fortunes. Everybody who knows Theodore Roosevelt believes in him, and the more people can be brought to know him and complacent acceptance of judicial aid in becomthe more he takes them into his confidence the larger will be his vote.

But the winning of a Republican victory must not be left for Colonel Roosevelt. His personal popularity will do much, but it is the duty of Republican campaign committees and Justice Duly refused to do as a judge? Would of individual Republicans to work just as if there were no such personality to aid them. There is danger that they are trusting too much to their candidate and working too little themselves. Scant evidence is seen that the officials at State headquarters are yet alive to the earnestness with which Richard Croker is using the immense power of the Tammany organization to make himself master of the State, and county committees do not seem to realize that the adversary they are fighting is not that represented by local Democratic committees, whom they have beaten so often as to think lightly of them. It is not country Democracy that country Republicans have to fight. but the missionary activity of Tammany, a body of perfect organization and with no scruples. If rural Republicans think that they may be content with carrying their counties in reasonable safety, they are mistaken. They must offset the large vote which Tammany, with its patronage in this city, will roll up to overcome them and make itself their ruler.

Only three weeks of campaigning remain be fore election. No time can be safely wasted. Measures should be taken to arouse the voters in every election district to an understanding of the importance of placing an honest, independent man in the Governor's chair and of keeping the State administration out of the hands of Richard Croker, and of the patriotic duty of sustaining the President, preserving a continuity of foreign policy and preparing for currency reform by securing a Republican Senate and House of Representatives. Campaign

tion in public affairs. Such a condition is pe it. On Chill's side the point is that if any of fected by mental states, while the Democrats have a vast inert body of adherents, who vote | tine honor will not permit. the ticket whether it is for war or peace, for gold or silver. If the Republicans are to carry the State this fall individual Republicans must go to work and not only see that their own votes are east, but that their neighbors are made to understand the importance of the contest and brought to do their duty at the ballottion which follows a period of war excitement. much alive for voting as they were for fighting.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

Yesterday was the first day for registration. but though the books were open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, the number of names put on the voting lists in many parts of the city was much smaller than it ought to have been. Perhaps the fact that the campaign, which began late, has only just got under way accounts for the apparent want in certain quarters of that eager interest which usually causes a rush to the booths at the earliest opportunity to qualify for an election. But however explained, the light registration is to vote, and the first chance of securing the right to vote is the one that ought to be accepted.

A better record should be made to-day. The hours for registration are the same, but business hours are in most cases shorter, and there are few persons able to be outdoors at all who cannot, if they will, attend to this important matter before 10 o'clock to-night. Knowledge that acquaintances have been deterred by illness or by seemingly imperative engagements should remind every unregistered citizen otherwise qualified to vote that he may be subjected to similar conditions next week. There are only four days in all, and this is the second. these melancholy reflections: Register to-day and make yourself secure against accidents.

JUDGES IN POLITICS.

Mr. Justice Gaynor made a speech at the Van Wyck campaign meeting in Brooklyn on Thursday evening, in which he thanked his audience for the honor done him in asking him to preside there, but he signally failed to ask from the people of this State pardon for the dishonor done them by one of the Justices of their Supreme Court in descending from the bench to take the platform for a political harangue. If any selfrespecting Democrat thinks condemnation of this degradation of the judicial office is due merely to partisan prejudice and has no reason behind it, let him imagine if he can such strong Democrats as Edgar M. Cullen or Willard Bartlett so far forgetting the respect due by them to their own office as to appear in a political meeting and make a political speech. Such an action is almost unthinkable in the case of these heirs to the old tradition of the sacredness of the judicial office. It is only the new notion which prevails now in the Democratic organization and allows Mr. Croker to set up and knock down judges like ninepins that countenances the dragging of the judicial robe in the dust of the political rally. Justice Gaynor may say and believe that his

ity from his office. He cannot be William J. Gaynor the impartial judge one minute and William J. Gaynor the Democratic spellbluder the next. Justice Daly might perhaps have been thoughtful to give references to Tammany lawyers, and even obedient in appointing a clerk at Mr. Croker's orders, while still striving to execute impartial justice, but everybody honors him for that high-minded sense of propriety which leads Tammany to attempt his punishment. It is a significant coincidencethis judicial campaigning and this Croker judgemaking. It shows that the Chicago platform's attack on the Supreme Court of the United States and its threat to convert it into a political engine have had their disintegrating effect on the moral fibre of the Democratic party. ing tour through the State next week. He will Otherwise no mad brain would ever have dared to conceive the punishment of a just judge and assail the freedom of the judicial office. Otherwise no Democratic audience would have sat before a judge who showed himself so contemptuous of judicial propriety as to make himself a

campaign speech will not affect his decision on

the question. He cannot separate his personal-

political advocate. A judge owes it to the State to command respect for the courts, to do nothing that shall make people think of the court or of the judge as mingling in their political strifes. The evil of political judges is less the actual injustice they may do through prejudice or favor as the contempt for the courts themselves which they are likely to engender. This is so generally recognized by lawyers and judges that it is surprising that Justice Gaynor should have been invited to speak at a political meeting. Many judges would consider it an insuit. It is still ere surprising that Mr. Van Wyck, fresh from the bench, should have permitted the court he sat in to be made a tender to his campaign. His ing Governor throws a new light on his beasted political character. Is a judge who has such obexercise a fine sense of duty and dignity as Governor? Would be not as executive do what he not obey that same Croker who is attacking in the person of Justice Daly the independence of the judiciary?

THE SOUTH AMERICAN DISPUTE. There seems to be a hitch in the settlement of the boundary dispute between Chili and the Argentine Republic, which is both unlooked-for and regrettable. Only the other day the positive amouncement was made that both parties had agreed to submit the whole case to the arbitration of the British Crown. Now comes the unwelcome report that Argentina demurs. She is willing to have part of it, indeed most of it, thus arbitrated, but not all. Chill, on the other hand, says "All or none." And "none" means war. Wherefore the populace rages, and both governments push forward preparations for

We explained the other day the main cause of the dispute; that under the treaty of 1881 the divisional line was to follow the line of "the "highest summits of the Andes, which divide highest summits do not divide the waters. The disputed territory under that clause embraces sterile, unlahabitable and worthless. It would be folly to fight over them, and both disputants trator. But the territory which Argentias retuses thus to refer is scarcely less worthless. It is the district known as Puna Atacama, and it

are required to arouse them to active participa- to think a point of national henor is involved in

cultarly dangerous to Republicans, for their the dispute is arbitrated all must be. On Ar- where General Wheeler does, for instance, vote is the one which is east with the greater | gentina's side it is contended that Puna Atadifficulty and which at the same time, being cama was ceded to her by Bolivia, and that to generally more intelligent, is more readily af- refer it to an arbitrator would be to cast doubt upon the legality of the cession, which Argen-

though serious statesmen deprecate it and seek to avoid it. Chili would have the more to gain or the less to lose by fighting now and Argentina the more to gain by postponement of the struggle. That is because Chill is a warlike nation, now fully prepared for a fight, but with no box. The Democrats are counting on the reac- prospect of growing stronger in the near future. If she fights at all it would be best for her to and it is the duty of all good citizens to be as fight now. Argentina, on the other hand, is at present less warlike and less prepared, but she is rapidly increasing in numbers, wealth and strength, and a few years hence will be far better able than she is now to maintain her claims in battle. The natural inference is, then, that in declining to enter into omnibus arbitration Argentina does not expect, or at least her best men do not desire, to provoke hostilities. In a war at this time Argentina might be worsted. Ten years hence, at the present rate of progress, she might be a sure winner.

There should, however, be no war. One would not serve the welfare of either nation. It would not help Chili to enter upon a career of progress and it would check Argentina in hers. Moreover, other nations are interested in maintenance of the peace. Great Britain has invested millions of money in the two States. A war would make those investments less profitable be regretted. The first duty of citizenship is to and less secure. Italy has sent perhaps a million colonists thither. She does not want to see them set to fighting each other and their material interests impaired. Nor does the United States, now on friendly terms with both countries, wish to see them engage in a ruinous war. The influences of at least three great nations are therefore likely to be exerted in behalf of peace, and thus, it is earnestly to be hoped, the present hitch in the negotiations may be overcome and a peaceful and equitable settlement be

SHEPARD AND DANFORTH.

In the course of his speech at the Democratic mass-meeting in Brooklyn on Thursday evening Mr. Edward M. Shepard gave utterance to

litical life to observe how short is the memory of even the most intelligent citizens for political misbehavior. A successful candidate entering his office and under pressure which oftentimes he would be glad to resist if he thought he safely could is helped to greater or lesser betrayal of the popular trust by the feeling that the people will have foreotten all about it by the time the next election shall come around.

Too often everything does blow over in a year. Again and again in political life we see men with unblushing effrontery presume with easy confidence upon popular forgetfulness.

There is a good deal in what you say, Mr. Shepard. Look at Elliot Danforth, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Mr. Van Wyck. You must have had Danforth in mind, even while you were making disparaging allusions to your fellow-townsman, Mr. Woodruff, candidate for the same office on the ticket with Colonel Roosevelt, whom you admire and respect. Observe "the unblushing effrontery" with which Elliot Danforth presumes upon popular forgetfulness. You remember all about Danforth, don't you, Mr. Shepard? How as a member of the State Board of Canvassers in 1891 he not only violated a formal agreement to suspend action and abide by the decision of the Court of Appeals, but defied the explicit order of that court, counted a fraudulent and forbidden return and so enabled his party to steal the Legislature and send Mr. Murphy to United States Senate? don't you, Mr. Shepard, that these are facts established by the Court of Appeals, which found Danforth guilty and punished him? We are sure that Mr. Shepard is not one of the intelligent citizens the shortness of whose memory for political misbehavior is a weariness and a

But it is a pleasure to us to administer consolation to Mr. Shepard. The abominable crime which his candidate for Lieutenant-Governor helped so signally to perpetrate was not forgotten in a year, and has not been forgotten yet by the intelligent citizens of New-York. who rose in wrath and scorn and overwhelmed in defeat the party of Shepard and Danforth. Mr. Shepard will not be required after the first of next January to watch with painful solicitude for evidences of a greater or lesser betrayal of the popular trust on the part of Mr. Van Wyck under the demoralizing influence of the feeling that the people have forgotten all about Danforth's guilt. Mr. Van Wyck will escape that ignominy and Mr. Shepard that weariness and trial; for a large majority of the people recognize as clearly as does Mr. Shepard the unblushing effrontery of his candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and of the party which has submitted him to their judgment at the polls.

SPANISH DEMOCRATS.

What would an Englishman, German of Frenchman say if the biggest State of the Union should take this occasion to repudiate the President and his policy? No one can suppose that it would not be construed as a popular rebuke. Every foreign diplomat would think it meant a popular desire to check the Administration in its rightful demands. Spain would so understand and every Democratic voter this year is a Spanish voter. Other European Powers interested in Spanish debts would so understand it and would instantly strengthen their demand for concessions. Great Britain is most friendly. tuse views of judicial propriety to be trusted to | but would not hesitate at all to believe that this country had changed front and that its Administration was no longer in position to represent public opinion.

Nobody can guess how much this change would cost the country. It might cost more than all the victories of the war have been worth. It might even cost a foreign war of great magnitude, because Great Britain is today ready to uphold the United States in almost any foreign emergency, and with its support possibilities of foreign disturbance are remote; but Great Britain would not be ready if the people of the United States were not prepared to uphold their Government, and the difference would mean much. France, for example, or Germany, might be prepared to dictate to this country on almost any conceivable question, if Great Britain were out of the way, with some hope of success. Neither would venture upon any such step if the two Anglo-Saxon nations could be united. Want of confidence abroad in the stability of the American Government cannot be treated lightly, except by those who care nothing for the welfare of their country.

Possibly it seems to Croker and his associates that they could make up by loud shouting for their actual hostility to the Government. There the waters," and that it is now found that the may be some evidence of that disposition in the near future. But all the shouting of which even Tammany lungs are capable will not make up some ten or twelve mountain slopes and valleys. | for the defeat of the Government in the largest State of the Union. If Tammany had been shrewd enough to make the campaign on State do well in agreeing to refer them to an arbi- issues only, if it had refused to nominate any candidates for Congress and had declared that it would not take the attitude of antagonizing the Government about foreign affairs, the case is a mere desert of shifting sand, with few in- would be altogether different. Everybody knows

managers must not forget that the stirring | habitants and little vegetation, and apparently | that Tammany wants to capture all the Conevents of the last six months have left people incapable of improvement. It is not worth gressmen it can, with distinct intent to cripple weary and listless, and extraordinary efforts lighting about, either. But both countries seem the Administration as far as possible during the next two years. The man who imagines that Tammany is loyal to the flag, that it stands knows so little that it would be political foolishness to argue with him.

The Nation has a difficult problem to face. It can succeed without doubt if the people uphold their Government. What would happen if the On both sides the populace clamors for war, people should show distrust of that Government, even in the largest State and the most important in financial affairs, nobody can determine. The best thing that can be done for the country the Democrats flatly refuse to do. If they were manly enough to take all their Congress and legislative tickets out of the way, on the ground that the Government ought to be and by patrictic citizens must be sustained, and that the election of a single Congressman or the possible election of a Senator opposed to the Administration would be an act of hostility to the Government at a time when it is engaged in negotiation with foreign Powers, men would mightly honor Tammany for its loyal spirit. But it has no such spirit, and will get no such

> The President has shown once more on his Western trip that he has few equals as a maker of short, graceful and incisive speeches.

> The persistency of the Republican attack upon he Hon. Elliot Danforth shows that our opponents ear his personal strength and popularity; and with good reason, since he has never failed, as a andidate, to run ahead of his ticket.—(The Albany

Yes! And when a fellow-Democrat did not run ahead of his ticket enough to get elected Mr. Danforth had personal strength enough to steal an office for him. No wonder he is popular with the followers of Senator Murphy, who is a United States Senator because of that theft.

If women golfers continue to make as rapid progress as they have been making for two or three years, a better argument for their exclusion from men's tournaments than the assumption of their natural inferiority will have to be found. There seems to be a future for co-golfing

The Democratic barrel is flowing freely this year in some parts of the State from bung and spigot, and the faithful are in wide-mouthed glee at the prospect of being able to get a good price for their principles. The filling and emptying of the barrel are thought by experts to be largely connected with the desire of Murphy to It is weariness and trial to the men who would if they could raise the standard of political life to observe how short is the memory and pay for it. and pay for it.

> One of our Democratic contemporaries asserts that Colonel Roosevelt is obeying the orders of the Republican State Committee implicitly; another declares that he is a law unto himself, and does just as he pleases, without regard to the wishes of the committee. Brethren, this is confusing. Why don't you get together and agree upon either facts or fiction, as best suits your purpose?

PERSONAL.

General Kitchener surveyed Palestine some years ago. Among his reports is one on the "Synagogues in which he ouotes Dean Milman and the Taimud in support of his contention with regard to those ancient remains. The report traverses a statement in the "Bible Dictionary" by proving that the existing remains have their doors on the southern side "so that every Jew entering would have to turn his back on Jerusalem."

The children of Simon Hernshelm, of New-Or ons, will give \$0,000 to the Fisk Free and Public library, in memory of their father.

Many years ago John Bright and George Peabody, the philanthropist, were fishing in a little Irish stream. Late in the evening, after a hard day's work, the party arrived at the landing-stage. and Bright, accosting the inevitable policeman on

"What is the proper price to pay these boatmen,

He replied: "Seven shillings and sixpence, horner; but some gintlemen give them ten shillings.

Bright, turning to his companion, said: "I have no change, Peabody; have you three half-crowns?"
The millionaire produced the coins and gave them

"Is that all ve're giving me?" asked the latter.
"That's all," said Peabody,
Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand,
and slowly scratching his head with the other, the
boetman said:
"An' they call ve Paybody, don't they? Well, I
call ye Paynobody."

H. W. Berthrong, of Arlington, Mass., who has been put in charge of the customs service at Man zanillo, Cuba, has been connected with the customs service for twenty-eight years. Heinrich Vogl. the well-known Wagner tenor, of

Munich, has composed a romantic opera, to a text by Felix Dahn. The Rev. E. R. Bennett has been chosen president

of the Baptist Theological Seminary of the Pacific

Chatterton Dix, who died recently, was the author

"As with Gladness, Men of Old," and other pop-

After the great fire of 1871 fifty hopeless citizens of Chicago held a meeting among its smoking ruins to plan reconstruction. They were nearly despair-ing, but for the hopeful speech of a young man, Lyman T. Gage.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

soldier who entered Santiago with General Shafter tells this story in "The New-Orleans Times "A few days after the place was surrendered I went into a small shop to get some to The proprietor was a fat little chap, all hows and smiles. "'Get any 'baccy?' I asked.

"'Si, senor,' he said. 'Yes, sare; ver' fine tobac

Hot time in ze of town to-night, seffor." "I took a paper of fine cut and the fat rascal charged me ti. When I made a modest kick at such highway robbery he humped up his shoulders, and spread out his hands.

'Well, senor,' he said, 'you mus' remember those

"Madam, you've already overdrawn your ac What's that?"

"You haven't any more money in the bank."
"The idea! A fine bank, I think, to be out of money because of the little I've drawn! Well, I'll go somewhere else"—(Chicago Record. North Carolina has 1.467 registered distilleries.

their product last year having been 620,716 gallons The moonshine output for the same period not scheduled is thought to have been about the same

"Uncle Beasley, are you going to heaven?" asked

Wrecking experts assert that the Merrimac, sunk by Hobson in the mouth of Santiago Harbor, can easily be raised and restored to its humble but useful service as a collier. If that be done it will go anew into commission ballasted with more history than any ship of its class appearing in marin-

Bandin-Killumkwick, the reading editor of "The asterisk." is a busy fellow. I saw him at the office o-day with a waste-basket beside him filled to the

The small town of Werda, in the kingdom of Dahomey, is celebrated for its temple of serpents, a long building in which the priests keep upward of a thousand serpents of all sizes, which they feed with birds and frogs brought to them as offerings

Indignant father (to son)-How dare you, sir, peak to your brother in that manner? Have you orgotten the words of Scripture. "If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he ove God whom he hath not seen."

Son-Yes, and if a man hate not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he hate the devil whom he isth not seen?

Dut the old man grouning had disappeared—

ut the old man, groaning, had disappeared .-Edward W. Wells, of Hartford, recently dispersed at auction, was an old American geography, dating

ck a century and a bell its maps indicating the

Ilmited knowledge of the territory of the continen which then prevailed. The great lakes were named Superior, Illinois, Huron, Eric and Frontenac, New-England was a little patch on the chart, reaching up to the St. Lawrence River, with no State di visions indicated. The Ohio River was set the Oyo. Elizabeth Town was the chief town it New-Jersey Primitive as the work was, it vanced a vigorous argument for the construction of canals through Suez and Panama, and seemed to regard these works, even in that early time, as an urgent public necessity.

RETROCESSIONAL. (With sincere regrets-to R. K.) Ye rulers of our land that hold In leash our uscless battle-line. Beneath whose hand we now behold An empire's sure and swift decline Curzon, one thing we ask thee yet: Let us forget, let us forget!

The pride that was our birthright dies. Our captains and their ships depart At word Tsar; official lies Teach us a new and humble heart; Sallsbury' whilst thou shalt rule as yet, Let us forget, let us forget!

Far-called our navies melt away
From risk of French and Russian tre,
And all our pomp of yesterday
Is dead, with men of Dizzy's fire:
Hicks-Beach, thy boasting spare us yet,
Let us forget, let us forget! If, mad at loss of power, we think
That England once was held in awe,
And curse the "policies" that shrink
From lesser breeds without the Law,
Talk to us softly, Balfour, yet,
Let us forget, let us forget!

Let us forget that once our race
Was stout of heart and strong of word.
Now let us take our menial place.
Doffing the idle, boasted sword.
Emptre on which the sun doth set,
Let us forget, let us forget!

—(North China Daily News.

A golf club has been established in Rome by Professor R. Lauciani, the distinguished archæologist and author of "The History of the Destruction of Ancient Rome," which might have been postponed if its inhabitants had played golf instead of the more violent games for which they were distin-

Reduction.—"How women change," said the man who has been married a year. "My wife used to write to me and send me a bushel of kisses in her

letters."
"Um," said the man who has been married a quarter of a century.
"But now, when I leave for the office, she just gives me a peck, and a short one at that."—(Indianapolis Journal. The Transvani has only one Ambassador to Eu ope, Dr. Leyds, who represented the republic at

Queen Wilhelmina's coronation and is now on a

round of diplomatic visits, taking in London, Ber-

lin and Lisbon. His legation will be fixed at Brus-"You wouldn't mind telling me what topic of conversation you are most interested in," said Mr. Meekton to the friend who had accepted an invita-tion to dinner.

eekton to the friend was national on to dinner.
"Why, I don't know that I can."
"Well, I wish you would make the effort as a latter of friendship. It would be embarrassing have you ask me what I think of the Philippine sestion or the Army investigation without my aving had an opportunity to ascertain in a quiet, plomatic way what Henrietta wishes me to think bout them."—(Washington Star.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND'S WILL.

THE RAYNHAM HOMESTEAD LEFT TO HIS WIDOV -TO BE KEPT IN THE FAMILY.

The will of John P. Townsend, president of th Bowery Savings Bank, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the

estate is not announced. To his widow, Elizabeth J. Townsend, the testator leaves his furniture and bric-a-brac, all securities and investments and the insurance on his life. Mrs. Townsend also gets Raynham homestead, at Chester, N. H., which has been the family he Townsend family since 1788. In his will Mr. Townsend gives a history of the homestead, saying that the land was acquired by his great-grandfather in 1775-'83. The house was built in 1788. On the death | States Artillery, two organizations that took an of Mrs. Townsend the homestead is to go to the testator's son, Charles. Mr. Townsend expresses the wish that the place may always remain in

spend as much of his time there as possible. To his son John Henry, and to his daughter Mary T. White, Mr. Townsend bequeaths \$10,000 To Charles H. Townsend, a brother; S. J. Ray, Kate S. Wright, Ella S. Cusack, Alfred L. White and Louise W. Townsend, the testator leaves \$20 each with which to buy some token in memory of him. As to the Townsend Scholarship of Constitutional Law and Political Institutions, at Rochester University, Mr Townsend says that the principal, \$5.00, has never been actually paid, and he directs his executors to pay the interest annually during the life of his wife. At her death the principal is to be paid.

The residue of the estate is to be divided equally among the testator's three children. Edward Tuck, Mrs. Townsend, and the testator's two sons and daughter are appointed executors of the estate. Ray, Kate S. Wright, Ella S. Cusack, Alfred L.

HARRY S. PAGE SUSTAINED.

A HEMPSTEAD JURY TAKES THIRTY SECONDS TO DECIDE THAT HE WAS JUSTIFIED IN KILLING JOHNSON'S HORSE.

The courtroom of the Town Hall of Hempstead was crowded to its utmost seating capacity last evening, when Harry S. Page, one of the prominent members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, was arraigned on a charge of cruelty to animals, preferred by James Johnson, a hackman, who was at Camp Black for some months. fore the case was called and dismissed. Many wellknown members of the hunt club and other prominent people were present.

Johnson alleged in his complaint that Mr. Page in a most brutal manner killed his horse by striking it five times on the top of the head with an axe, which he obtained from the country home of Sidney Dillon Ripley. Johnson had only one witness, his uncle, Benjamin Johnson, who was, he says, formerly connected with the Bergh So

When Mr. Page took the stand he testified that he noticed the large lying on the side of the road while he was passing along in company with Eawlins L. Cottonet, also a member of the hunteliab, and that the horse was in an extreme state of emactation and was also in great agony. He stated that he killed the horse through motives of humanity alone, and three experts. Dr. Harry S. Field, Dr. Samuel S. Field and Charles Cramer, and twelve other witnesses stated that the horse was in a most deplorable condition and could live only a short time.

In the course of the trial it was stated that Johnson had paid only \$1 for the horse, and had he succeeded in curing the animal of a diseased foot he was to receive \$40 for his services.

James L. Kernochan, Rawlins L. Cottonet, E. Willerd Roby and William Cary, of the hunt club, were present in court to testify in Mr. Page's behalf, but Mr. Cottonet was the only one called A number of other members of the hunt club were to have been present, but were prevented from attending by the rain.

The jury was out only thirty seconds, when they returned a verdict of not guilty, and completely exoperated Mr. Page from the charge of unjustly killing the horse. The jury was composed of representative citizens of Hempstead and its neight When Mr. Page took the stand he testified that

ly killing ing the horse. The jury was compose intative citizens of Hempstead and its na

MR. GOULD AND HIS BRIDE AT OLD POINT

WILL STAY FOR SEVERAL DAYS AT THE CHAM-BERLAIN-WILL THEN GO TO WASHINGTON. Newport News, Va., Oct. 14 (Special).- The yacht

owned by Howard Gould, arrived at Nagara, owhen by Howard Gould, arrived at Old Point this morning, having on board its owner and his bride, formerly Miss Kathrine Clemmons, the actress. Mr and Mrs. Gould will remain at the Chamberlain Hotel for several days, and will then go to Washington for a short stay.

BEQUEST TO TUFTS COLLEGE. Boston, Oct. 14.-The will of John W. D. Joy, of

Boston, Oct. 18.—Ine will of Son. 19. Soy, of the firm of Joy, Langdon & Co., is found to make a provision for the gift of \$50,000 to the trustees of Tutts College, in addition to the sum of \$50,000 originally announced. The additional bequest was overlooked when the will was first read. FUNERAL OF JOHN M. FORBES.

Boston, Oct. 14.-Only the members of the family f John M. Forbes were present at his funeral, which was held this afternoon in the old homestead in Milton. The officiating clergymen were the Rev Roderick Stebbins, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Milton, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. The usual service of the Unitarian Church was read. The burial was at Milton Cemetery.

A report was current in Roslyn, Long Island. yesterday that Mrs. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary Whitney, had steadily lost ground since she was brought to her home at Roslyn from Bar Harbor, and that her condition was now more serious than at any time since she met with the accident which at any time silve sin me with the action and the caused her injury. Upon inquiry at Mr. Whitney's house, a member of the family stated that there had been no change for the worse in Mrs. Whitney's condition since she returned from Bar Harbor, and that she was resting easily, and that the family had not given up hope of her ultimate re-

HOPE FOR MRS. WHITNEY'S RECOVERY

THE PRESIDENT IN ST. LOUIS

GREAT CROWDS THRONG THE STREETS TO GREET HIM.

EARNEST ADDRESSES MADE IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING-THE PARADE THROUGH

> St. Louis, Oct. 14.-The Presidential train today came into St. Louis soon after 9 o'clock. About an hour before, just as the flyer was speeding across the Missouri River, the Presirent arose and breakfasted. He expressed surprise and delight at the continuance of the fine weather. Indeed, the perfection of October weather which has lasted throughout the trip seems almost unprecedented. At Spanish Lake a station about fifteen miles from here, a reception committee of thirty citizens of St. Louis boarded the train to welcome the Prest. dent. Among them were Governor Stevens, ex-Governor Francis and Mayor Zeigenhein, Me-McKinley walked through the car where the members of the committee were seated and

> gave to each one a warm personal greeting The President looks tired after the trying ordeal of the last few days. He said to General Shafter at Galesburg, when the General inquired about his health: "Well, General, I am wearing myself out by this continuous outdoor speaking, but I am standing it very well, under the circumstances, I think."

At the Union Station when the Presidential train backed in, at 9:20 a. m., there was a terrific jam, every available space being filled with an enthusiastic crowd of people anxious to see the Chief Executive.

CROWDS LINE THE STREETS.

The members of the General Reception Committee, who had preceded the Presidential train on a Burlington special, lined up, and when President McKinley stepped from his car he was immediately escorted by them to the Twentieth-st. entrance of the Union Station and placed in a carriage. The 12th United States Infantry was drawn up on the north side of Market-st., facing the station, and extending

along its entire length. When the President's carriage wheeled into Market-st, the veterans of Santiago presented arms, and the immense throng that lined both sides of that thoroughfare broke into cheers. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the President was kept busy responding to the noisy welcome. Carriages containing other members of the Presidential party and the Reception Committee fell in behind that of Mr. McKinley. In the first carriage were President McKinley, Mayor Ziegenhein, R. C. Kerens and ex-Governor William J. Stone, and in the second carriage were Barber McKinley, J. Addison Porter, Colonel Fordyce and Edward S. Whitaker.

Among the occupants of the other carriages were Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, General John W. Nobie, Charles W. Parson, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Smith, Secretary of the Interior and Miss Bliss, and Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture.

The parade moved east on Market-st., passing over the principal streets of the city to the Southern Hotel. Arriving at the Southern Hotel, Mr. McKinley proceeded to a balcony overlooking Walnut-st. From this vantage-point he viewed thousands of people, who lined the streets and windows and housetops.

He was much impressed with the appearance of the 12th Infantry and Battery E, 1st United active part in the campaign before Santiago and stormed the heights of Caney.

MEETING THE COMMITTEES.

Townsen's family, and he requests that his son may After the review the President met members of the various committees in the hotel parlors. This over, the doors were thrown open, and the general public was given an opportunity to pass before the Chief Executive.

the good feeling and the splendid spirit every-where found throughout the length and breadth of our common country. Thank God, we are all together once more. (Great applause.) We have one flag and one destiny, and wherever that destiny shall lead us we shall have hearts strong enough to meet every re-sponsibility. (Applause.) We cannot enjoy glories and victories without bearing the burdens that may result from them. I congrat-ulate you again upon the splendid outlook for the business future of the country. We were never so well off as we are to-day; we have

gone from business depression to business activity, we have gone from labor hunting em-ployment to employment hunting labor. (Ap-DUTY RESTING UPON THE NATION.

And we have everything-a most blessed country-and resting upon all of us is the duty of carrying forward the great trust of civilization that has been committed to us. We must gather the fruits of victory; we must follow duty step by step; we must follow the light as God gives us to see the light. And He has strangely guided us, not only at the very beginning of our great Government, but down to the present hour; and I am sure it is the universal prayer of every American that He shall still guide and we follow.

I thank you. Five minutes of applause followed the President's address, mingled with cries of "Three cheers for McKinley!" From the Merchant's Exchange the President returned to the Southern Hotel, where, after a short rest, he had uncheon. This afternoon the Presidential party took a drive through the western section of the city. The carriages were occupied as in the morning parade, but they were accompanied only by a squad of mounted police

SPEAKING AT THE COLISEUM. President McKinley spoke to night at the Coll-

seum. His address was as follows: My Fellow-Citizens: My former visits to St

which afforded me an opportunity of peroming acquainted with your people and of observing the substantial character of your enterprising city. I omitted my quadrennial visit in 1896 for reasons which were obvious to you, and have

for reasons which were obvious to you, and have always been thankful that my absence seemed to have created no prejudice in your minds. I remember on the occasion of a former visit in company with Governor Francis and other citizens to have witnessed the assembled pupils of the schools of the city at your great fair. It was an inspiring sight, and it has never been effaced from my recollection. As I looked into the thousands of the young faces, the boys and girls preparing themselves for citizenship. I had my faith confirmed in the stability of our institutions. To the youth of the country, trained in the schools which are happil, open to all, must we look to carry forward the fabric of government. It is fortunate for us that our Republic appeals to the best and noblest aspirations of its citizens, and makes all things possible to the worthy and industrious youth. The ble to the worthy and industrious youth. The personal interest and participation of our cit-zenship in the conduct of the Government makes dition always an absorbing and interest-

ing one WHAT THE BOND ISSUE SHOWED.

It must be a matter of great gratification to the people of the United States to know that the National credit was never better than now; for the first time in the country's history the Government is floating a 3 per cent bond, every dollar of which was sold at par and are now at a premium of five cents on the dollar, and that this profit has gone to the people. The loan was a popular one, and it has been a source of much satisfaction that the people with their surplus savings were able to buy the bonds. It is an interesting fact that while we offered but two hundred millions of bonds for sale, over fourteen hundred millions were subscribed by the people of the country, and by the terms of